## WASHINGTON, D. C.

For the National Era. OUR MONTHLY LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE REVOLUTION IN SPAIN.

No. II.

In our last article we left the Regency and Cortes at Cadiz, there assembled on the 18th February, 1811. Mighty was their mission, and simply to say, that their task was surrounded by difficulties, is to use the feebleness of language to paint on unparalleled position. The Regency had to act without the lights of experience. The file afforded them no precedent; no chart laid down the rocks and shallows in that ocean of politics which it now became their duty to navigate. The whole scheme was new, without one solitary beacon came their duty to havigate. The whole scheme was new, without one solitary beacon to guide to the future. The Regency was responsible to the Cortes, but the Cortes had not defined its powers. On the very threshold it was asked, how mark the boundaries the legislative, executive, and judicial au-The consequence was, that the first Regency did not last many days after the meeting of the Cortes. The Bishop of Oronse and the Marquis del Palaccio refused to subscribe to the doctrine of the sovereignty of the people, which the Cortes l'ad affirmed. Both people, which the Cortes liad affirmed. Both were taken into custody, and declared to have forfeited national confidence; but, afterwards, their cases were referred to the judges. At this stage, all was experimental and full of theory, each member of the Cortes fancying himself an Abbé Sieyes. The people were commanded to obey the Cadiz decrees, while the country was in possession of the French, so that the command was a nullity. But let them be not too harshly judged; whatever errors they committed, should be attributed to their embarrassing situation. embarrassing situation. Res dura, et regni novitas me talia cogunt

us sketch some of their plans, offering such examents as a fair and impartial criti-cism may seem to warrant. It was at first proposed to form a mixed Congress of Spanish and Spanish American deputies. The Spanish Americans were invited to send over their representatives; and to this they agreed, with the exception of Venezuela and Buenos Ayres, who determined on governing themselves by their own particular juntas till the restoration of Ferdicand. This new Constitution was not completed before the 19th March, 1812, when it was published with the usual formalities, and its observance ordained as the fundament at law of the monarchy. It was subscribed by one hundred and eighty-four members, parties to its construction, of whom one hundred and thirty-three were Spaniards and fifty-one South

Americans.
In this new Constitution, the only qualificatwenty-five, the possession of a fair character, and the position of a householder. Neither the clergy or the nobility, as such, were represented, for there was only one estate, one chambers or house. These were essential deviations from the ancient Cortes. In this representative system, reither population nor wealth was ta-ken as a basis. For instance: Valencia, with 1 040,740 souls, was allowed nincteen deputies while Granada, including Malaga, and con

resides in the Cortes, and the power of makin laws also resides with them, conjointly with the King; the population is to be taken as the busis of the new electoral law, without any de-fined qualification for eligibility; the Cortes are to meet every year, and, on closing to leave a permanent deputation sitting, to watch over the observance of the Constitution, report infractions, and convene the Legislature in extraordinary cases; the King is to be the head of the executive, and to sanction the

tem utterly extirpated all ancient usages Those neages may have been bad and obsolete, but every statesman, when he begins to reform the institutions of an old monarchy, should bear in mind, that tradition has a far more powerful influence over the masses of a popube seen as we proceed. The separate political existence of the nobility and dergy was ignored, and the clergy were employed in the war of independence. It was indeed courageous to attack tion must be answered in the negative, as re-forms to be durable must be gradual, for then

icans was a generous attempt at fraternization, but the materials were of too incongruous a character to admit of fusion. This attempt also sinned against some of the first principles of human nature. It is to be presemed, that where large populations are separated by the occas, and inhabit different zones, they should have a Government of their own; for if this presumption be denied, the argument would justify universal monarchy, the most frightful of all monopolies. This division of our subject involves the whole question of colonial policy,

The Egyptians, and after them the Greeks, founded a colony, that it might be complete in itself; the moderns, on the contrary, founded cd colonies to secure a transmarine empire.
The ancients had constantly in view the welfare of the colonists; the moderns merely conthe base wretches who had abandoned the honor of their country, and bent their knees to the intrusive King!
The allied armies soon entered France, when sare of the colonists; the moderns merely consulted the advantage of the mother country. In the old fables, the horse was considered a present from Neptune; clearly indicating that it was brought by sea to the aborigines of some island or part of a continent, and Neptune was reverenced for a gift imported by strangers. The introduction of the three great cultures, the wheat by Ceres, the olive by Minerwa, the vine by Bacchus, points out under a va, the vine by Bacchus, points out, under a mythological veil, the progress for which they were indebted to strangers. Greece spread her civilization along all the coasts of the Mediterranean; and the south of Italy took the name of Gracia Major, because she sur-passed the parent country in opulence and passed the parent country in opulence and power. For instance: Syraouse celipsed Corinth, which had founded it, as Marseilles did Phocæs; but the mother countries, so far from being jealous of the superiority of their offspring, exulted in the vigor of their manhood. The colonization of the moderns has proceeded on very oppositive principles, aiming at conquest; they have desired their colonies to be dependent—to subsist by commerce indeed, but to render that commerce subservient to the interests of the mother country; while internal rule has been confided almost exclusively to functionaries nominated by the home Government, whose chief object was to realize a fortune in the shortest possible time. What even had he gained a series of victories. Napoleon himself wrote to Ferdinand, "that England was fomenting jacobinism and anarchy in Spain; that her object was to extinguish monarchy and the nobility, to found a republic."

When the Duke of San Carlos, the bearer of the rejected treaty of Valencay, returned from Madrid, he described the Cortes to his master, with all the credulity and prejudice of a courtier, as a rabble of levellers. Long before this inane criticism, M. Laforet, whom Napoleon always kept close by the side of the imprisoned King, had diligently prepared his mind for the reception of this poison; so it is not surprising that Ferdinand should have returned to his country full of suspicions, not to say of hatreds, a fortune in the shortest possible time. What has followed? Every old colony has thrown off the yoke. Mexico and Peru renounced

ards, in one Cortes; for, in the very nature of ence of the fatherland. things, there could be among them no permanent identity of interests. As a matter rather of cariosity then asserbless, we may here state the plan of colonial representation, now generally forgotten. The proportions were to be as follow: Mexico, 7 members; Guatemala, 2; St. Domingo, 1; Cuba, 2; Porto Rico, 1; Philippine Idands, 2; Peru, 5; Chili, 2; Buenos Ayres, 3; Santa Fé, 2; Caraceas, 2—total, 30.

Cees of the fatherland.

Ferdinand was received on the frontier of Catalonia by Don Francis Copons, who commanded the army stationed in that province. At first he seemed to approve of the Constitution and of all the measures adopted during the regency. He raised no objections to the decrees of the Cortes, and, while in Catalonia, and Catholic Council. — Archbishop Renrick, of Baltimore, has convoked the prelated to Saragessa, and of the remainder, 172 were farm laborers, 99 were servant maids, 17 were farmers, 26 were miners and colliers, and 14 were weavers.

Roman Catholic Council. — Archbishop Renrick, of Baltimore, has convoked the prelated to support the significant council, to open at the catholic council, to open at the support of the Catalonia by Don Francis Copons, who commanded the army stationed in that province.

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elections could be held in those parts of the country occupied by the French, nor was it any easy matter to convene the transmarine representatives. The consequence was, that substitutes were nominated, and here, of course, representation failed. It was accordingly ordained that the imperfect Cortes should pick out twenty-three persons, to represent the places held by the French, and thirty for the ladies. A power was then vested in the President of the Council of Regency, to cite before himself and the returning judges such natives and emigrants from the provinces occupied by the French, as might happen to be sojourning in La Isla and Cadiz, who were to prepare lists in a prescribed proportion; and where any native Americans or Indians could be found, they were to be entitled to a seat in Cortes; and those transmarine deputies who arrived afterwards were to be blended with the rest. In the Guia Politica de las Espanas for 1812, equivalent to the English Red Book, the numbers of deputies are thus enumerated: the Redundance of the place who are the sentence of the periodic should be found, they were to be blended with the rest. In the Guia Politica de las Espanas for 1812, equivalent to the English Red Book, the numbers of deputies are thus enumerated: the Redundance of the proportion are the sentence of the proportion of t

brothers, and covering them under his royal mantle in order to shield them from national justice—can he wish that they should thence insult with impunity, and as it were in triumph, so many thousands of patriots, so many orphans and widows, as will surround the throne and erround to insult and transporters. the numbers of deputies are thus enumerated: the RETURNED for Spain, 212; SUBSTITUTES for Spain, 27; RETURNED for South America and Asia, 28; SUBSTITUTES for South America ica and Asia, 36. Thus, in this mixed form, the Cortes consisted of 303 members. Had this been a temporary Constitution, only dephans and widows, as will surround the throne and cry out for just and tremendous vengoance against the cruel parricides? Or do they seek, as a reward for their infamous treason, that the victims of their rapacity should restore to them their ill-gotten pelf, in order that they may go and tranquilly enjoy it in foreign regions, at the same time that in our desolated fields, our desorted towns and burnt cities, the accents of misery and the cries of despair are accents of misery and the cries of despair are

signed to exist so long as the French were in the hostile occupation of the territory, but lia-

ble to revision or complete discontinuance after the restoration of the lawful King, the exigencies

of the times would have been an ample apology for any defects. But it was intended to be per-

whereas the royal family of Spain were kidnap-

we approach the downfall of the Constitution

they erected. They reared the superstructure

trials at law and of the centences pronounced, and an unlimited latitude of defence for all

King should repair directly to Madrid, without

country full of suspicions, not to say of hatreds against those who had preserved the independ

manent; and, from the PREAMBLE, already cited, it is evident that the framers of the new code intended to deprive the King of the power alone heard."

Ferdinand paid no attention to the remonstrances of the Cortes. He had made up his mind to be an absolute King, and on the 4th of May his policy was made manifest in a royal proclamation, in which, after giving an account of his accession, the mode in which the royal family were entrapped at Bayonne, and the sacrifices made for his liberation, he alluded to the decree of the 8th May, 1808, which converged the convergation of the Cortes only for of dissolving or proreguing the Cortes. It must also be observed that a new plan was formed for the government of the provinces, the election of municipalities, the assessment of taxes, and for a variety of other minor and local purposes. Many charters were abolished, and tithes were extinguished. This last measure alone was resistance of the most powerful Church in Europe—powerful beth by its wealth and its immense influence over the whole rural popu-lation: nor was it weak, even in the large sure to produce a reaction, as it stirred up the ordered the convocation of the Cortes only for the purpose of providing subsidies and other means of defence; after which, the document took a rapid review of the manner in which We have no desire to undervalue the servi-

took a rapid review of the manner in which the Central Junta and Regency were formed, and passed on to the meeting of the general and extraordinary Cortes, which, it says, open-ed with fifty-seven elected deputies and forty-seven substitutes. It then proceeds thus: "But to these Cortes, convened in a manner never practiced in Spain, even in the most ar-duous cases and in the turbulent times of mi-nerities, when the meeting of doubties has we have no desire to undervalue the servi-ces of the Cortes during the war of independ-ence; but truth compels us to protest against some of the exaggerations in which its parti-sans have indulged. They claim for this as-sembly the merit of having saved Spain; but forget that it did not meet till December, 1810, norities, when the meeting of deputies has been more numerous than in usual and ordinary Cortes, the estates of the nobility and clergy were not called, notwithstanding the Contral Junta ordered this to be done by a decrease at the control of the ped by Bonaparte, and incarcerated in the in-terior of France, in May, 1808. Therefore they can take no credit to themselves for the victory on take no credit to themselves for the victory of Baylen, or for the evacuation of Madrid, in 1808. They did not originally treat with England for succor, for both Sir John Moore and Sir Arthur Wellesley were in Spain, at the head of British armies, before their political existence. Let us, however, render to them the praise they are entitled to receive, before cree, artfully concealed from the Council of Regency, who were equally unaware that to them the Junta had assigned the Presidency of the Cortes—a prerogative which, otherwise would never have been left at the will of the Congress. Everything was thus placed at the disposal of the Cortes, who on the very day of their installation, and as a commencement of their acts, stripped me of the sovereignty which the deputies themselves had just before acknowledged, nominally attributing it to the of national liberty and prosperity on a broad and deep foundation. Personal liberty, the independence of the judges, publicity of all nation, in offer to appropriate it to themselves; in the monarchy, and containing a population of provinces, declared integral and equal parts of the monarchy, and containing a population of the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon more than seventeen millions, were represented by many of the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon more than seventeen millions, were represented by the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon more than seventeen millions, were represented by the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon more than seventeen millions, were represented by the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon more than seventeen millions, were represented by the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon more than seventeen millions, were represented by the provinces are fundamental law. All the provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon principle of legis. Finally, this extraordinary Cortes abolished and provinces were secured in the Anglo-Saxon principle of legis. Finally, this extraordinary Cortes abolished and called fundamental ones, amidst the cries, threats, and violence of those who from the provinces were secured in the angle of the general adoption was nation, in order to appropriate it to themselves specious coloring of the general will was given, and for such made to pass among a few sedi-tions persons of Cadiz, and afterwards at Madcipation of future events, that the Emperor of Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of those good laws altered which ence constituted Russia, the King of Prussia, and the King of Sweden, formally recognized this Constitution by treaties, which at that period they signed with Spain.

The Cortes of Cadiz, as this assembly is usually designated by the Spanish writers, closed its labors on the 14th September, 1813, three years, all but ten days, from the period of their with a chief magistrate at its head—a mere

system of the isle of Leon, and thence to beginning of 1814. The extraordinary Cortes, and not a king, notwith standing the introduction of the name, as a deeption to the incautions."

This manifesto signed by Ferdinand reads thus: "I swear and promise to you, true and to give a proof to the world of its patriotism and disinterestedness, had resolved that none of its members should be eligible to a seat in the ordinary Cortes—an error the more unparation of its members should be eligible to a seat in the ordinary Cortes—an error the more unparation of its members should be eligible to a seat in the ordinary Cortes—an error the more unparation of its members should be eligible to a seat in the ordinary Cortes—an error the more unparation of its members should be eligible to a seat in the ordinary Cortes—an error the more unparation of its members should be eligible to a seat in the ordinary Cortes—an error the more unparation of the constituent assembly of France, who, abandoning legislation to new hands, prepared the overthrow of the monarchy, and all that long train of horrors which only ceased by the establishment of military despotism. The single-tone of the name, as a density of the inequation of the name, as a deception to the incautions."

The first act of the new Cortes was because of a king, notwith standing the introduction of the name, as a deeption to the incautions."

This manifesto signed by Ferdinand reads thus: "I swear and promise to you, true and loyal Spaniards, that, at the same time I pity your misfortunes, your noble hopes shall not the free exercise of religion.

Now, the simple question is, whether this is "just?" Whether it is in the right of the close, the right of the slave to make a contract, to contract marriage, to enjoy the benefits of education and the free exercise of religion.

Now, the simple question is, whether this is "just?" Whether it is predicted. I glory in being a King over "cut the right of the slave to enjoy the benefits of evolve, the right of the slave to enjoy the that long train of horrors which only ceased by the establishment of military despotism.

The first act of the new Cortes was, however, enlightened and dignified. After the battle of Vittoria. Napeleon proposed a treaty to the captive Ferdinand, in the name of the Spanish captive Ferdinand, in the name of the Spanish serve the royal dignity and its rights, as well serve the royal dignity and its rights, as well as these of the people, which are equally invi-

with his army, and immediately announced the suppression of the Regency and the dissolution of the Cortes. Ferdinand entered the capital on the 14th, amidst the real or purchased ac-The allied armies soon entered France, when Napoleon consented to release the King and his brother, the Infante Don Carlos, unconditionally. As soon as intelligence of this resolution reached the Cortes, they published their celebrated decree of the 24 February, 1814, which contained the following passages: "If Napoleon permitted the King to return to Spain, the royal family should enter the kingdom alone with their suite, composed exclusively of Spaniards; that as soon as his Majesty arrived on the frontier, the Cardinal President of the Regency should proceed thither to receive him; that the King should repair directly to Madrid, without all the deputies of the first and second Cortes, conspicuous for their patriotism or their talents, were arrested. Such was the commencement of what the Spanish writers call the REIGN of TERROR. Here we must pause, and in our next review the position of parties, and the conduct of the King, relating to the charges brought by him against the Cortes. J. D.

London, Sept. 18, 1854. PAWNEE INDIANS.—The editor of the Democratic Platform in his issue of the 7th ult. says: While in Kansas, last week, we learned that a party of ten emigrants visited the neighbor-hood of Big Blue, for the purpose of making claims. The party divided, half of them travelclaims. The party divided, half of them travel-ling up that stream, while the other five went down. One of the parties was attacked by the Pawnee Indians, and the entire body, five in number, killed. we could not learn their names, but learn they are from Missouri."

STATISTICS OF EMIGRATION.—Captain Bird, of the ship Universe, at New York, from Liverpool, has again favored the papers of the former city with some statistics of his last cargo of emigrants. It appears that there were 555, of whom 292 were destined for New York, or were undecided, 57 were for Pennsylvania, 60 for Ohio, 31 for New Jersey, 22 for Illinois, 18 for Canada, 15 for Connecticut, 14 for Massachusetts, 12 for Maryland, 12 for Rhode Island, 9 for Wisconsin, 4 for Michigan, 3 for Iowa, 3 for Virginia, and 1 each for Indiana, New Hampshire, and South Carolina. Of the whole number, 126 were children under fourteen years of age; and of the remainder, 172 were farm laborers, 99 were servant maids, 17 were farmers, 26 were miners and colliers, and 14 were weavers.

[COPYRIGHT SECURED BY THE AUTHOR.] For the National Era. THE LEGAL TENURE OF SLAVERY. LETTER XX.

SLAVERY CANNOT BE LEGALIZED. To the Friends of American Liberty:

Having proved that American slavery has never been legalized, I now proceed to prove that such a practice as that of slaveholding, in the American sense of that term, is incapable of legalization. I affirmed this in the beginning of the present discussion, but waived it for a time, in order to show that, in matter of fact. American slavery has never been established.

ning of the present discussion, but warder of for a time, in order to show that, in matter of fact, American slavery has never been established by that "local, municipal, positive law," which even the Southern courts have declared to be indispensable to its legality. I have proved this, by the entire legal history of the alave trade and of slavery, by the history of the Colonies, by the history of the Revolution, by the history of our free institutions, by the direct testimony of slaveholding statesmen and jurists, and, finally, by the timid policy and extraordinary decisions of the Federal judges, either refusing to hear any arguments against the legality of slavery, or else evading the force of those arguments by opinions subversive of the elementary principles of law, as (on other subjects) insisted upon by themselves, while at the same time admitting and confirming the main fact, that there are no acts of legislation in this country establishing slavery. In the absence of any positive law, we are thus thrown back again upon the common law. Let us look at a few of its declarations:

1. DEFINITIONS OF LAW.

"Law—the rule and bond of men's actions or it is a rule, for the well government of civil society, to give to EVERY man that which doth BELONG to him."—Jacob's Law Dictionary.
"Whatever is JUST is also the true LAW; nor an this true law be abrogated by any written

"According to the Greeks, the name of LAW implies an equal distribution of goods; according to the Romans, an equitable discrimination between good and evil. The two definitions of law should, however, include both characteris-

"No law but that of justice should either h proclaimed as law, or enforced as law."—Ib.

"The precepts of law are to live honestly, to hurt no one, to give to every one HIS DUE."—

Justinian and Blackstone.

"The essence of all LAW is JUSTICE. What

"The essence of all LAW is JUSTICE. What is not just is not law; and what is not law ought not to be obeyed."—Hampden.

"Municipal law is properly defined to be a rule of civil conduct prescribed by the supreme power in a State, commanding what is RIGHT, and prohibiting what is wrong."—Blackstone.

"Political LAW is the authority of any society of the suprement when the s

"Political LAW is the authority of any society stamped upon MORAL DUTY."—Witherspoon.

"Hear the causes between your brethren, and JUEGE RIGHTEOUSLY between every man and his brother, and the stranger that is with him."—Moses. Deut., 1: 16, 17.

"And they (the judges) shall judge the people with the stranger of the stranger of the stranger of the people with the stranger of the s ple with JUST JUDGMENT."-Ib. Deut., 16: 18. "Ye shall do no UNRIGHTEOUSNESS in judgnent."-Ib. Lev., 19: 35.

"If there be a controversy between men, and they come into judgment that the judges may judge them, then they shall justify the righteous and condemn the wicked."—Ib. Deut., "That which is ALTOGETHER JUST

thou follow."-Ib. Deut, 16: 20.
"In RIGHTEOUSNESS shalt thou judge thy neighbor."-Ib. Lev., 19: 15. "Execute judgment (i. e. justice) between a man and his neighbor."—Jeremiah, 7: 35.

"Execute judgment in the morning, and deliver the spoiled out of the hand of the op-

thority for slavery can any lawyer get out of it? Or how, according to these definitions of law, is it possible to legalize slavery?

Compare them with the American slave opde, and see how they look, side by side. That code declares a human being to be a chattel personal, entirely subject to a master, to whom (against his own will) he is said to belong! It sanctions compulsory labor, without wages, denies the right of the slave to make a con-

has obtained universal admiration, and pre-served its liberties and honors. I athor and detest despotism. The enlightened nations of Europe no longer endure it; nor were Kings ever despots in Spain. This our good laws and Constitution do not allow, although un-fortunately, as everywhere else, abuses of powdeliver the spoiled out of the hand of the op-

captive Ferdinand, in the name of the Spanish people, which was concluded on the 13th December, 1813, at Valencay, in France. It stipulated "that hostilities should cease; that Napoleon should acknowledge Ferdinand VII and his successors, according to the order of succession established by the fundamental laws; that the Spanish territory should be evacuated; finally, that the Spanish territory should be evacuated; in all be done that may be expedient for the fortunes of Joseph should be restored to their former employments, rights, and honors." The Duke of San Carlos brought this treaty to Spain, but its ratification was refused by the Regency. How, indeed, could they have acceded to such ignominious terms? The vile and ungrateful Ferdinand had consented to the smortal enemy; but what was even worse, he would have restored to their former position the base wretches who had abandoned the hon-If you can say "Yes" to all these question

against Moses and Jeremiab, and all the inspired commentators upon the laws of Moses.

Thus we hurl back upon the vindicators of legalized slaveholding the charge of being innovators, unsettling all the ancient landmarks of jurisprudence, and setting up their own pretensions to legal knowledge, in contempt of the concurrent testimony and deliberate verdict of all civilized nations and ages.

II. GENUINE LAW DISTINGUISHED FROM COUN TERFEITS. "All laws derive their force from the law of nature; and those which do not, are accounted "The reasonableness of law is the soul of

law."—Noyes.
"The right of the case is the case."—Several Jurists.
"An act of Parliament may be void from its first creation, in an act against natural equity;

for the laws of nature are immutable are the law of laws."—Hobart. "It is generally laid down that acts of Par liament contrary to reason are void."-Lyttle

"If it be found that a former decision is manifestly absurd and unjust, it is declared, not that such sentence was bad law, but that it was not law."

ture falls. What is invalid from the beginning, cannot be made valid by length of time."—

"Those who made unjustifiable and pernicious enactments, counteracted their own promises and professions, and established anything rather than laws, properly so called; since it is evident that the very signification of the word law comprehends the energy and essence of justice and equity."—Cicero.

Tested by these rules, it is evident that there is no validity in what lare called the laws of

III. END OF LAW-LEGAL SCIENCE. "The primary and principal objects of the law are RIGHTS and WRONGS"—Blackstone.

"Jurisprudence [or the science of law] is the science of what is Justiand Unjust."—Justin-my.

the greatest ends of every wise Government. In a free Government, it lies at the very basis of all its institutions."—Story.

"Laws were originally made for the security of the people."—Civero.

"Justice is the end of government. It is the end of civil society."—Federalist.

"To establish justice" is one of the declared objects of the Federal Constitution.

"The primary aim of society (government) is to protect individuals in the enjoyment of those absolute rights which were vested in them by the immutable laws of nature. Hence it follows that the first and primary end of human laws is to maintain those absolute rights of individuals."—Blackstone.

It is evident that slavery counteracts all the

It is evident that slavery counteracts all the ends and objects of law, and consequently cannot, itself, be legal. IV. DIGNITY OF LAW.
"Of law, no less can be acknowledged than

"Of law, no less can be acknowledged than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in heaven and earth do her homage—the least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempted from her power."—Hooker.

Reverse this description, and you have an honest and truthful picture of the slave codes

of the slave States.

Before American slavery can be proved to be legal, it will be necessary to manufacture some new description of law—to establish, on high authorities, some new definitions of law some new rules for discriminating between valid and invalid laws—to find some new ac-count of the ends of law and the objects of legal science—to gain some new and widely differ-ent conceptions of the moral dignity of law. V. THE HIGHER LAW.

"The law of nature, being coeval with man-kind, and dictated by God himself, is, of course, superior in obligation to any other. It is End-ing, all over the globe, in all countries, and at all times. No human laws have any validity, if contrary to this; and such of them as are valid, derive all their force, mediately or irimediately, from this original."—Fortescue.

"The inferior must give place to the superior—man's laws to God's laws. If, therefore,

any statute be enacted contrary to the e, it ought to be considered of no authority in the laws of England."—Noyes.

VI. NATURAL RIGHTS INALIENABLE.

"Those rights which God and nature have established, and which are therefore called natural rights—such as life and LIBERTY—need not the aid of human laws, to be more effectually vested in every man than they are neither do they receive any additional strengt when declared by the municipal laws to be in wielable. On the centrary, no human legisla-tion has power to abridge or destroy them, un-less the owner himself shall commit some act that amounts to a forfeiture."—Fortescue. VII. SLAVERY DECLARED ILLEGAL.

"The law, therefore, which supports slaver and opposes liberty, must necessarily be con-demned as cruel, for every feeling of nature advocates liberty. Slavery is introduced through human wickedness; but God advocates liberty by the nature which he has given to

man."—Fortescue.

It would be easy to multiply quotations, that these are sufficient to prove that slavery annot possibly be legalized. It is commonly administration to prove the summer of the common of the commo mitted that slavery cannot exist by com aon law, nor under its authority. But there so imperent to be an erroneous impression with many, hat common law is only a subaltern to sta ute law, supplying its absence, the best way it, an, until it makes its appearance, and then y ilding up the throne of authority in its favor so that slavery may be legalized by statute, the igh condemned by the common law. This (as has been shown) is the position commonly m tin-tained by the Southern courts. But it is not so. The reader of these brief abstracts of the pressor."—Ib., 21: 12.

This is law. This is its definition. This is the meaning of the term, according to the standard law writers, acknowledged as authorities in this country. This is law, according to the great masters of the science of law in England, and among the ancient Greeke, Romans, and Hebraws. How much of least to the science, authority to this extent, is the same as denying its existence, authority, and character. government, can have any security for its lib-erties, without revering the paramount authority of natural or common law.

ONE OF THE JURORS-AN AMUSING SCEPE IN

WILLIAM GOODELL.

The circuit court has been occupied for ser eral days in a long and tedious civil suit, and yesterday, greatly to the relief of all obliged to be in attendance, it was given to the jury, after lengthy and most able addresses by council on both sides, and a careful and well-considered charge by the court. As usual, an officer was

sworn, and the jury retired.

It was soon noticed, however, that one of the jurymen remained in the box after his a cociates had gone to their room. This excited some attention, and an officer of the court addressed himself to the man—

"You are one of the jury, ain't you?"

"You are one of the jury, ain't you?"
No reply.
"Say, ain't you one of the jury?"
Juryman coughed, but said nothing. There attempts were made to arouse the man from what appeared to be his stupidity, but in fain.
Judge Wright, who is ordinarily very se tate, became gravely storn, and ordered an officer to bring the juryman before him.

Judge Wright. "You are one of the jury, are you not sir?"

Judge Wright. "You are one of the jury, are you not, sir?"
Juryman. "Ha."
Judge. "You are a juryman in the cause on trial for three days past, are you not?"
Juryman. "Why, the sheriff said I must cum here; I didn't want to cum; wanted Abe to cum; I wanted tu stay tu hum and pick up the chips, but sheriff said that wouldn't do; and Abe said he would stay hum and du the work, and I could cum. So I cum."
This luminous explanation of the juryman

work, and I could cum. So I cum."

This luminous explanation of the juryman did not help the court much; and we can't say what would have been the result, had it not been for the accidental presence of a legal gentleman, who recognised the man, and who assured the court that he was non compos mentis, or idiotic. It appeared, from further explanations, that in serving the summons, the wrong Mr. — had been subprenaed as a juryman—a brother of the unfortunate man present being the one for whom the summons was intended. It was agreed by counsel on both sides that the eleven jurors who had retired should be considered a full jury, and thus the case ended. The man occupied a seat in the juzy-box throughout the whole trial, and excit of no particular attention. In fact, he would have passed for a pretty fair juryman, if Ie had only went out. He evinced but a poor appreciation of the elequence and learning of Flessrs. Ceach and Olin, and of the judge's careful and logical charge, by not going. logical charge, by not going.

Trial by jury is a great institution.

Troy Whig of Thursday.

"smartest" lawyers in one of the New Eng-land States has an unfortunate infirmity of the muscles of his countenance, and the convulsive movements or twitches of his ponderous eye-

spectators' gallery, was all upset in a promis-cuous heap, and everybody but Squire H. thought it a capital joke—on the face of it.

GLEN HAVEN NOT BURNED! GLEN HAVEN NOT BURNED!

A REPORT having gone out that the "Glen Haven Water Cure is all burned up," we take the liberty of saying that it is an entire mistake.

We have now, at this date, 70 patients, can accommodate 100 with comfort, and wish to say to all who think of visiting us for their health, to come, assured of good accommodations. They will find what we have said to be true.

Routs.—From Syracuse or Binghamton, on the S. and B. Railroad, to Homer, where stop at Van Anden's Hotel, thence to the Glen.

Oct. 5.

J C. JACKSON & CO.

COMTES POSITIVE PHILOSOPHY. New and Elegant Edition in One Volume!

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The publisher refers the reading, and especially the thinking public, to the very elaborate criticisms of this "Bacon of the XIXth Century," in all the lead-ing Reviews in Europe and America. Sept. 28—3t

BOOK AGENTS WANTED. To circulate in every county in the Union some most rapid selling, popular, and beautifully illustrated subscription books. A small cash capital required. Apply to HENRY HOWE, 111 Mainstreet Cincinnati, Ohio.

The United States Journal,

Now IN ITS FIFTH VOLUME, and having already reached a circulation of over 80,000—a newspaper of the largest class, containing fifty-six spacious columns, filled wish the current news from all parts of the world, a large amount of Literary and Scientific Matter, Bank Note List and Price Current, and, as a new and valuable feature, each number will hereafter contain two beautifully-engraved portraits of distinguished individuals—is published on the first of each month by J. M. Emerson & Co., 1, 3, 5, and 7 Spruce street, New York, at the unprecedented low price of twenty-five cents a year. A valuable premium book is sent to each person getting up a club; and, in addition, the following rich premiums, amounting to over

amounting to over One Thousand Dollars!
will, on the 25th day of May, 1855, be awarded to the twenty-six persons forwarding between now and that time the twenty-six highest numbers of subscri-

The first premium, in money

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The third premium, a sewing machine worth

The fourth premium, a gold watch worth

The fifth and sixth, each a gold watch worth The next ten, each a silver watch worth The next twenty, each such books as they shall
select, at publishers' prices, worth

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,

THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE,
Containing 32 large quarto pages, tinted covers, on
fine paper, profusely and elegantly illustrated, is published on the 15th of each month, at the low prices of
one dollar a year. A splendid premium is sent to
each person getting up a club; and, in addition,
Three Thousand Dollars?

is to be awarded to the 289 persons sending the largest number of subscribers. For further particulars,
see specimen copy of the Magazine, which will be
sent on receipt of six cents, or specimen copy of the
Journal, which will be sent gratis to any one ordering
it. Address
J. M. EMERSON & CO.,
Sep. 21. 1, 3, 5, and 7, Spruce st., New York.

To newspapers giving this one or more insertions, and sending us a marked copy of the paper containing it, we will send both publications one year. Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Shronic of Nervous Debility, Discusses of the Kidneys, Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys,

A ND all diseases arising from a disordered liver or
A stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles,
Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness
or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Platulency at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing,
Fluttering of the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision,
Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and dull pain in
the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of
the skin and eyes, Pains in the side, back, cheet,
limbs, &c., Sudden flushes of heat, Burning in the
flesh, Constant imaginings of evil, and Great Depression of spirits, can be effectually cured by

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED
GERMAN BITTERS,

Prepared by

Dr. C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Stere, 120 Arch street, Philadelphia. Their power over the above diseases is not ex-

More Home Testimony. PHILADBLPHIA, Mar

More Home Testamony.

PHILADELPHIA, March 1, 1853.

DEAR SIR: For the past two years I have been severely afflicted with Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, and Piles, suffering constantly the pains and inconveniences attendant upon such complaints, without energy, being scarcely able to attend to any business. I used a great deal of medicine, without any apparent change until I used your "Hopfland's German Bitters." They have entirely cured me. I am now entirely free from pain and ache of any kind, and feel like a new man in every respect, and unhesitatingly recommend your Bitters to all invalids.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN R. CORY, Dr. C. M. Jackson. No. 12 Lagrange Place.

PHILADELPHIA, January 13, 1863.

DEAR SIR: I have used your "Hoofland's German Bitters" in my family for the last four years, for Liver Complaints and Dyspepsia, and am pleased to acknowledge that we have received the greatest benefit from its use. I have recommended it to a great many afflicted with similar diseases, with the same good result. I have no hesitation in saying that it is an invaluable medicine, and hope you will be able to introduce it into every family in the Union.

Yours, truly, WM. HUGHES,
Dr. C. M. Jackson. 171 Wood st.
These Bitters are entirely eegetable, thereby possessing great advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases. They possess great power in the removal of diseases of the liver and lesser glands, exercising the most potent influence in weakness of the nerves and digestive organs. They are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasaut.

Sold at wholesale by the Druggists in the principal cities, and at retail by Apothecaries and dealers throughout the United States.

For sale in Washington, D. C., by Z. D. GILMAN, and in Georgetown by J. L. KIDWELL.

April 1—3taw

MANUFACTURERS OF GOLD PENS, of every
Manufacturers of Gold Pens, of every
description, respectfully call the attention of the
public and Pen Dealers to their recently patented
"ANGULAR NIB" Gold Pens. These peas are pronounced by competent judges to be superior to any
other now extant. For sale at the manufactory,
northeast corner of Market and Third streets, Philadelphia. Jan. 21.

White Mountains and Lake Winnipisiogee.

PASSENGERS from points south of New York, by arriving in that city in time to connect with the Eastern boats, can reach the Mountains, via Boston, or more directly by taking the Nerwich line of steamers, connecting directly from Worcester with the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad trains, and reach Conway, or the Flume House, at Franconia Notch, or Crawford House, via Littleton, in twenty-four to twenty-eight hours from New York.

This line is the most direct, connecting with each of the public houses in the Mountains; requires much less travelling by stages to visit the various points of interest; connects directly with the steamer on the lake; affords a choice of three routes into the Mountains; and passes through the most interesting and picturesque section of New Hampehire.

For further particulars, apply to E. S. Martin, Norwich Steamboat Office, New York, or on board the boats; at Worcester and Nashua Ticket Office, Worcester; or to C. H. White, Scollay's Buildings, Boston.

JAMES M. WHITON,

Aug. 24.

Aug. 24. ELEVELAND WATER CURE ESTABLISH-

TO. 1 Extra Lard Oil, well filtered and free from

PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET. PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET.

TOWLERS, WELLS, & CO., Phrenologists and Publishers, 231 Arch street, below Seventh. Philadelphia, furnish all works on Phrenology, Physiology, Water Cure, Magnetism, and Phonography, wholesale and retail, at New York prices. Professional examinations, with charts, and full written descriptions of character, day and evening. Cabinet free.

May 22—1y

Z. C. ROBBINS,
Mechanical Engineer and Solicitor of Patents,
Washington, D. C.,
WILL make Examinations at the Patent Office,
prepare Drawings and Specifications, and prosecute Applications for Patents, both in the United
Etates and foreign countries.
Applications for patents which have been rejected
at the Patent Office, he will, when required, argue
before the Commissioner of Patents, or before the
Appellate Court; in which line of practice he has
been successful in procuring a great number of very
valuable patents.
He will prepare new specifications and claims for
the re-issue of patents previously granted on imperfect descriptions and claims.
Applications for extensions of patents, either at the
Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorously prosecute.

Patent Office, or before Congress, he will also vigorously prosecute.

Also, superintend the taking of testimony to be used in conflicting applications before the Patent Office, or to be read in court.

In all cases of litigation on the subject of patents, he will prepare the cases for the legal profession, explain the scientific and mechanical principles involved, and the application of the law thereto.

He will also give opinions and advice as to the value and validity of patents, and may be consulted in cases of infringements of patents, and all other matters pertaining to the patent laws and practice in the United States and Europe.

Also, prepare caveats, assignments, and all other papers required for securing or transferring patent property.

Having been ten years in the constant practice of his profession in this city, and having free access to the models and records in the Patent Office, as well as to its library, and the "Congressional Library," he flatters himself that he can in all cases give perfect satisfaction to those who may place business in his hands.

March 29—eow

Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office. his hands. March 29— Office on F street, opposite the Patent Office.

E. BOWMAN, No. 117 Hanover street, Boston Mass. MPORTER of French and German Toy Watches; Manufacturer's Agent for the sale of Jewelry; also, Wholesale Dealer in Vegetable Ivory Goods, Sewing Silk, &c. All orders promptly attended to. YOUNG & CARSON,

Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants
No. 77 Exchange Place, Baltimore,
KEP constantly on hand a large stock of Groceries, which they offer on the most favorable
terms.

Baltimore, Jan. 15. R. D. MUSSEY, M. D., W. H. MUSSEY, M. D.

SURGEONS and Physicians, No. 70 West Seventh street, (near Vine street,) Cincinnati. Jan. 30. A CHARMING BOOK.

A CHARMING BOOK.

L volume, 4to, Stories for Alice. By a Mother. With four exquisite designs printed in three tints. Cloth, 75 cents; or richly colored, \$1; and with gilt sides and edges, \$1.25.

This new book for children is written by a lady, daughter of one of our most enterprising and prominent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends

nent merchants, who has long been known as a writer of very attractive powers by a large circle of friends in this city, amongst whom her poems have circulated in manuscript. A their urgent request, she has given them to the public in this beautiful volume, and we feel sure every young person into whose hands it may fall will be as deligated and charmed as the many who have already obtained it. While so pleasant a treat and so improving a book can be afforded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

forded to children, no parent should longer let them be without it.

Lately published — Little Susy's Six Birthdays; Flower of the Family; Week's Delight; Mary and Florence; Leila on the Island; Leila at Home; Leila in England; The Wind Spirit and the Rain Goddess; Legends of Brittany; and many other new books for children, at

HAZARD'S,

Feb. 27. 178 Chestnut st., opposite Masonic Hall. HOUSEK REPING HARDWARE AND PANCY

GOODS.

J. & C. BERRIAN, Importers and Wholesale Dealoers in Housekeeping Hardware and Fancy Goods,
601 Broadway, New York Cutlery, Silver, and Plated Ware, Japannery, German Silver and Britannia
Ware, Composition, Enamelled and Iron Hollow
Ware, Bronzed, Copper, and Brass Goods, Bathing
Apparatus, Tin, Wood, and Willow Ware, Brushes,
Mats, Baskets, Refrigerators, Sporting Tackle, &c.
Our stock has for years past been equal to and now
surpasses in variety and extent any similar establishment in the country, and will be sold at prices defying competition.

ing competition.

The attention of Housekeepers and Merchants is IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS.

HAVING received my Letters Patent for an Improved method of Dressing Millstones, I am now prepared to furnish Machines to Millers and Mill Owners.

Mill owners.

I will guaranty that any practical Miller can, at the first trial, if he will try, dress a pair of Burrs in half the time that he can do it with the common hand-pick now in use; and that the work done by the machine shall be better than can be done by nine out of ten of the best handlers of the common pick. The machine makes a clean, clear, thread-like mark, and does not brittle up nor break the face of the stone. It can be controlled at the will of the operator, instantly to make the most delicate lick or one with the force of ten pounds, if required. Every practical Miller knows that a stone is only required to be dressed where the proof staff indicates. This can be done by the machine, no matter how brittle or tender, or

O'Fallon Mills, St. Louis, Missouri. O'Fallon Mills, St. Leuis, Missourt.

St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1854.

This is to certify that I have been employed in the O'Fallon Mills for the last ten months, as Miller, during which time I have had a fair opportunity of testing Mr. J. G. Shanda's Patent Millstone Dresser. I know, by experience with the machine, that there is not only economy in time and tools, but the stone may be kept in perfect face, and a fine, even, sharp, grinding dress put on in less time and labor than with hand-picks; besides, it takes very little practice to handle the machine, and any one who has experience enough in milling to know what is required to sharpen the face of a stone for grinding, can very soon learn to do a good job with the machine.

June 9—1y

PHILOSOPHICAL AND CHEMICAL APPA

He refers, by permission, to Professor J. Foster, of Union College, N. Y.; Rt. Rev. A. Potter, Bishop of Penn. C. B. WARRING, A. M., WM. B. JARVIS, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

TTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
Office Nos. 24 and 25 in Read & Co.'s Post Office Read & Co.'s

of this great medicine has cured one of the proprie-tors of this paper of two years' suffering from that dreadful disease, Dyspepsia. We recommend it to our readers from a sense of duty.—Amer. Cruiser,

I have been afflicted for years past with Dyspepsia, and have been completely cured by one bottle only of Heymann's Elixir. W. D. Callahan,

34 Carmine st, New York.

FROM MR. GOSLING, OF GOSLING'S RESTAURANT, N. Y.—I have been completely cured of Dyspepsia by six successive days' use of the Elixir. I have suffered for fourteen years. Two bottles of Heymann's Dyspepsia Elixir have restored me to perfect health.

ARABELLA A. DOCKSTADER,
No. 8 Cornelia st., New York.

Prepared and sold by HEYMANN & CO., 197

S. P. CHASE. CHASE & BALL, Attorneys and Counsellors a Law, Cincinnati, Ohio, practice in the State Courts of Ohio, in the Circuit and District Courts of the United States in Ohio, and in the Supreme Courts of of the United States at Washington. Jan. 5

NEW YORK LUNG INSTITUTE. No. 6 Bond street. Under the charge and control of Guilford D. San

born, M. D.

born, M. D.

THIS Institution is established for the exclusive treatment of all chronic diseases of the Lungand Throat, by Dr. Sanborn's new system of inhaling, or breathing, medicated vapors. In effecting a radical cure of this class of diseases, no medicine of any kind is given into the stomach, but the treatment is directed and intended to remove the cause, and not to pullitate or smother symptoms. Dr. Sanborn was the first to advocate that Consumption i primarily a local disease, having its origin in the or cells of the Lungs, and not in the blood, as is the orthodox belief at the present day. Hence he applies his remedies to the part affected, and not into the stomach, which requires no medication. His success in effecting a radical cure of Consumption, before cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his method of treatment, is a complete and perfect triumph over cavities are formed in the Lungs, by his method over treatment, is a complete and perfect triumph over the old antiquated method of using the stomach for a drug-shop. Patients are given food, not physic.

Persons who are convinced that they have a discase of the Lungs or Throat, which requires medical treatment, should not fail to apply for advice or treatment at the New York Lung Institute, either the convergence of the large and t

treatment, should not fail to apply for advice or treatment at the New York Lung Institute, either personally or by letter, giving a clear and full history of their case, when their disease will be detected with unerring certainty, and treated with a success hitherto unknown.

Owing to the many and frequent applications from those at a distance, who are unable to visit New York and place themselves under my personal care and direction, I have been induced to place in the hands of responsible agents my "Celebrated Lung Vepper," the same as is used at the Lung Institute, with such unparalleled success, in Lung and Throat diseases. This remedy is inhaled, or breathed, from a sponge held to the face, by which method it is brought into direct contact with every part of the Lungs. It is sent by express to the address of any person enclosing \$5, or two packages for \$9, with clear and full directions for use. Such persons have the privilege of a weekly correspondence in regard to their case, when any further advice or treatment which seems necessary to hasten their recovery will be given, without extra charge. All communications should be addressed to Dr. G. D. SANBORN, Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond street, New York.

The Medicated Lung Vapor is sold in the principal cities in the United States. Orders for the agency address to N. S. DAY, Proprietor.

Aug. 17. No. 114 Chambers st., New York.

MEDICATEDINHALATION-A NEW METHOD A MOST wonderful discovery has recently been made by Dr. CURTIS, for the cure of Asthma Consumption, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Complaints, by Medicated Inhalation. Dr Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherry Syrup, has accomplished the most wonder ful cures of Asthma and Consumption in the city of New York and vicinity, for a few months past, ever known to man. It is producing an impression of diseases of the lungs never before witnessed by the medical profession. [See certificates in the hands of

agents. The Inhaler is worn on the breast, under the lines without the least inconvenience, the heat of the body being sufficient to evaporate the fluid—supplying the lungs constantly with a healing and agree-able vapor, passing into all the air cells and passages of the lungs, that cannot be reached by any other medicine. Here is a case of ASTHMA CURED.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853.

For about eight years I have been severely afflicted with the asthma; for the last two years I have suffered beyond all my powers of description; months at a time I have not been able to sleep in bod, getting what rest I could sitting in my chair. My difficulty of breathing and my sufferings were so great at times, that for hours tegether my friends expected each hour would be my last. During the past six years I have had the aid and attendance of some of the most celebrated physicians, but have received no permanent benefit, and but little whief. I at length had the good fortune to procure Dr. Curtis's Hygeana, or Inhaling Hygean Vaper and Cherry Syrup. At the time I first obtained it, I was suffering under one of my most violent attacks, and was in great distress, almost suffecating for want of breain. In less than ten minutes from the time I/applied the Inhaler to my stomach, and took a teatmonful of the Cherry Syrup, I was relieved in a feat measure from the difficulty of breathing, and fad a comfortable night. I have since continued it with the greatest possible benefit, and am now compastively well. God only knows the amount of suffering this medicine has relieved me from. My advice to the suffering is—MARGARET EASTON. BROOKLYN, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1853

CONSUMPTION CURED. CONSUMPTION CURED.

New York, Dec. 27, 1853.

I câme to New York it the ship Telegraph; my native place is St. John's New Brunswick; when I reached this city, my health was very poor; had a very bad cough, raised good deal of matter, which was frequently mixed with blood; had pain in my left side, and was very weak and emaciated. My friends and physician pronounced my case Consumption, and beyond the each of medicine. I accidentally heard of Dr. Curts's Hygeans, or Inhaling Hygean Vapor and Cherri Syrup, and obtained a package, which I verily believe was the means of saving my life. Soon after waring the Inhaler, I found it relieved the pressure on y lungs, and after a while the disease made its spearance upon the surface, under the Inhaler. I took the Cherry Syrup as directed, and continued to do so, my cough gradually growing better, until it entirely left me, and I now consider myself cured. I sail wear the Inhaler, as the use of it is rather pleasant, and believing it strengthening and purifying to the lungs, I feel unwilling at present to dispense with it.

John Wood.

Sold by BOYD & PAUL, No. 40 Cortlandt street;
C. H. RING, corner of John treet and Broadway,
New York. Price, \$3 a package.
N. B. Any person enclosing \$3 to Boyd & Paul,
or Curtis & Perkins, New York, will receive a pack
age containing a bottle of Higean Vapor, one of
Cherry Syrup, and an Inhaler, is a neat box, by express, free to any part of the United States, or four
packages for \$10.

Aug. 24.

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

TO CURE A COLD, WITH HEADACHE AND SORENESS OF THE BODY, take the Cherry Pectoral on going to bed, and wrap up warm, to sweat during the night.

FOR A COLD AND COUGH, take it morning, bottle, and the difficulty will soon be removed. Non will long suffer from this trouble, when they find i can be so readily cured. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the Cherry Pectoral or going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Great relief from suffering, and an ultimate cure, is afforded to thousands who are thus afflicted, by this invaluable remedy.

themselves unwilling to forego its use when the necessity for it has ceased.

TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS the TO SINGERS AND PUBLIC SPEAKERS this remedy is invaluable, as by its action on the throat and lungs, when taken in small quantities, it removes all hoarseness in a few hours, and wonderfully increases the power and flexibility of the voice.

ASTHMA is generally much relieved, and often wholly cured, by Cherry Pectoral. But there are some cases so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine. Cherry Pectoral will cure them, if they can be cured. can be cured.

BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and up
BRONCHITIS, or irritation of the throat and up

per portion of the lungs, may be cured by taking Cherry Pectoral in small and frequent dosce. The uncomfortable oppression is soon relieved. FOR CROUP. Give an emetic of antimony, to be ollowed by large and frequent doses of the Cherry ectoral, until it subdues the disease. If taken in eason, it will not fail to cure. WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon WHOOPING COUGH may be broken up, and soon cured, by the use of Cherry Pectoral.

THE INFLUENZA is speedily removed by this remedy. Numerous instances have been noticed where whole families were protected from any serious consequences, while their neighbors, without the Cherry Pectoral, were suffering from the disease.

Repeated instances are reported here of patients who have been cured from
LIVER COMPLAINTS, by this remedy—so many that there can be no question of its healing power on

that there can be no question of its healing power of these diseases. It should be perseveringly taken until the pain in the side and other unpleasant symp

calize the happiest effects that can be desired. So the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons, publicly known, wh have been restored from alarming and even desperadiseases of the lungs, by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kinu is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs, which are inc dent to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of colds, coughs, hoarseness, etc., and for children it i.
the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained. No family should be without it, and those

This was the first arrangement, which was afterwards changed. A great difficulty was in sealed swelope, by remitting (post paid) two post